THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 67. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1851. PRICE, Dns. 15 ⅌ ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *LEBANON*, Captain DREW, will have early despatch for the above Port. For Freight apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 1st November, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1. Brig *DRUID*, Captain McKirdy. Apply to

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

THE A. 1. British Barque *ALVERTON*, Capt. BUCKLAND, of 409 Tons burthen or thereabouts. Apply to

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, October 8th, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned have mutually agreed from this date to dissolve the Partnership hitherto existing between us under the firm of IRONS & MOTTLEY.

JAMES IRONS.
GEORGE MOTTLEY.

Shanghai, 23rd October, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Tritton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	60,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET, just arrived per *John Bunyan,* from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 30th October, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
" MACHINE BISCUITS.
" CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
" Do. small size tins.
" RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
" COFFEE BISCUITS.
" CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
" LEMON do. do.
" CINNAMON do. do.
" SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

FOR SALE.

TWO BILLIARD TABLES, Complete, made by THURSTON, of London.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, October 31st, 1851.

Ex *JOHN BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb. Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* AND *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Copperfing Nails, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coaked, Plankt and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coaked.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

GENUINE CREAMING CHAMPAGNE, from the Firm of MUMM & Co., Rheims; just landed ex *John Bunyan.*

BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co.

Shanghae, October 15th, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CONLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.

WATSON & Co.

Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of

D. REMI.

Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *(Ay).*
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*

D. REMI.

Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

PUBLIC SALES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, a good and perfect SODA-WATER MACHINE, as it stands, together with a large quantity of Corks, Bottles, Acid, Water Jars, Racks, &c., &c., &c., every thing complete and in sufficient quantity for making a large supply of Soda-water. The whole to be sold in one lot, without reserve, on *WEDNESDAY, the 19th November,* at 12 o'clock noon. May be seen any day before the sale from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M.

Shanghai, 30th October, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILKS!—SATIN!—EMBROIDERY!

THE most extensive selection ever known in Shanghae,

"TSING-KEE SHOP,"

How Keh-pang Creek within North Gate of Shanghae.

Has constantly on view a choice collection of several hundred patterns in SATINS, SILKS, PONGEES, CRAPES, GAUZES, and FANS, to which novelties in the most approved designs are continually added.

Also a most extensive assortment of the richest Embroidery from the Celebrated District of *Woosieh,* consisting of APRONS, RETICULES, SCARFS, SHAWLS, TABLE CLOTHS, SETTEES, FIRE-SCREENS, COVERLETS, CAPS, VESTS, &c., which cannot be surpassed in brilliancy, finish, or elegance of design.

Orders taken for SEDAN CHAIRS, FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, ORNAMENTAL FURNITURE of every kind, &c.

Parties about to send presents home, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment as affording the best means of procuring a good investment at moderate prices.

N.B.—Purchasers for exportation will pay their own duties.

KIN TEE-YUEN.

Shanghae, 11th September, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.

N.B.—Blacksmith's work and Bell-Hanging done.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.

MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.

Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.

N.B.—Bell-Hanging and White-smith's work done, and Materials supplied.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.

ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by

W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by

H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

PARTIES requiring their files of Papers to be bound up, can have them done by sending them to our office, and any deficiencies will be supplied.

N.B.—Books bound and labelled.

Shanghai, 5th September, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald,* ½ dollar and 25 cents each.

Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.

Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE

WILL be published on or before the *First day of JANUARY next.*

Price to Subscribers, ... Drs. 2 } Each Copy.
Non-Subscribers, .. 3 }

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to embrace many subjects of local information. To give LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.*—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—Suggestions for improving the usual mode of publication will be thankfully received. A Subscription List is open at our office.

Shanghai, November 7th, 1851.

* The Agents of the several OFFICES, are respectfully requested to give all desirable information to the compiler at this office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Good DINING TABLE, with extra leaves.

ANY party wishing to dispose of one may hear of a buyer by applying at this Office.

Shanghai, 25th September, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Second Book of the HISTORY OF THE MANCHU TARTARS, (translated from *l'Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Monchoux, Tome premier, par* M. VOIZU DE BRUNEM, B. & P.D.M., *à Lyon,* MDCCLIV,) will be published shortly as a specimen of the work, comprised in five books. The whole work when complete to be 2 dollars in stitched paper covers; each separate book 50 cents each.

Subscribers names will be received at this office.

Shanghai, 18th October, 1851.

THE following beautiful lines are from the pen of Dr. Bowring, and which he has kindly permitted us to publish. We have also received some translations of his from the Chinese, which we will give in our next number.—

FROM THE FRENCH OF DUPORT.

Hast thou heard, the fields among
Many a mournful voice repeat
Nature's melancholy song!
Sadly sweet—but O! how sweet!

'Tis the music of the bird
When the springs their verdure give;
In the growing grass 'tis heard
When the ear is sensitive:
In the half opened flower the bee;
Midst the dancing reeds the breeze;
Art with all its witchery
Has no melodies like these.

Hast thou heard, the fields among
Many a mournful voice repeat
Nature's melancholy song!
Sadly sweet—but O! how sweet!

Hast thou at the mountain's foot,
Marked what wandering murmurs seem!
Was it not a crystal flute?
No! it was a singing stream!
Mark what thrilling plaints ascend
From that leafy hazel tree—
Touch not those young birds, my friend!
'Tis their mother's minstrelsy!

Hast thou heard, the fields among
Many a mournful voice repeat
Nature's melancholy song!
Sadly sweet—but O! how sweet!

Heifers, Sheep, Steeds, are musical
In the freedom of the field;
In the city, in the stall,
Music's prisoned voice is stilled;
Bleating flocks, and lowing herds
O'er the fragrant meadows bear,
Loving and harmonious words,
Grateful to the listening ear!

Hast thou heard, the fields among
Many a mournful voice repeat
Nature's melancholy song!
Sadly sweet—but O! how sweet!

Glittering through the bushes see
That red garment flutter!—hush!
Like a fire-flood, harmony
Rises from behind the bush!
'Tis a village maiden's song
And thy soul entranced shall be,
With those rapturing strains, as long
As they pour their melody.

Hast thou heard, the fields among
Many a mournful voice repeat
Nature's melancholy song!
Sadly sweet—but O! how sweet!

J. B.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

DURING THE WEEK ENDING 6TH NOVEMBER, 1851.

The average temperature of the past week has exceeded that of the corresponding week last year by 5°. 3′—the relative figures being 60°. 9′ in 1850 and 66°. 2′ during the past week.

The Barometrical and Aneroidal indications have been gradually sinking. This afternoon the former is noted at 30°. 00′, the latter as low as 29°. 87′. With this the sky has become much overcast—and altogether appearances would lead us to expect a change from the exceedingly fine and healthy weather of the past week.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

NOVEMBER. Day of Month.	Day of Week.	BAROMETER. 1851	BAROMETER. 1850	ANEROID 1851	THERMOMETER. 1851	THERMOMETER. 1850	WIND. 1851	WIND. 1850	RAIN. 1851	RAIN. 1850
1	S.	30.40	30.12	30.30	63.5	66.	S.	N.W.	0.00	0.18
2	S.	30.30	30.16	30.19	70.	65.5	S.	N.W.	0.00	0.03
3	M.	30.21	30.37	30.12	64.	58.	N.E.	W.N.W. to N.W	0.00	0.24
4	Tu.	30.25	30.23	30.13	65.5	59.	N.E.	S.W. to N.W.	0.00	0.04
5	W.	30.19	30.16	30.08	66.5	58.5	N.E. to S.S.E.	N.W. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
6	Th.	30.09	30.42	29.99	68.	58.5	S.S.E.	E.N.E. to N.E.	0.00	0.00
								Total	0.00	0.49

Shanghae, 7th November, 1851.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Aug. 25.	Port Phillip,	Aug. —
Calcutta,	Sept. 18.	Sydney,	Aug. 26.
Bombay,	Sept. 17.	Amoy,	Oct. 9.
Madras,	Sept. 14.	Hongkong,	Oct. 26.
Singapore,	Oct. 1.	Ningpo,	Oct. 30.
Penang,	Sept. 28.	New York,	Aug. 13.
Batavia,	Aug. 25.	San Francisco,	Sept. 6.
Manila,	Oct. 8.	Sdwich. Islands,	Sept. 12.

WE have this week received many papers from the South per the several clippers, the *Audax*, *Island Queen*, *Antelope*, and *Iona*. The *China Mail* to 16th, *Hongkong Register* 21st, and *Friend of China* 22nd ulto., also a file of *Sydney Morning Herald*, to July 26th.

The *Friend of India* announces the death of the Dhewannee Moolraj. He died at Parbutporé near Revelgunge, and his remains were burnt on shore.

A very interesting account of the Yacht match, at Cowes, is given in the *China Mail* of 16th ulto., copied from the *Times* of 25th August. The America won the race in gallant style and received such plaudits and hearty greetings, as the first monarchy is willing to give to merit in the first republic of the world. Long may Great Britain and her eldest born America compete in generous rivalry to develop the best arts of Peace, amongst which skill in ship and steamer building, rank foremost in importance for bringing together the nations of the earth, and enabling them to interchange with each other their best products and manufactures.—*Semper floreant in Pace.*

WE understand that His Excellency Governor Bonham is hourly expected, but Admiral Austen is not coming hither this season. We regret this, but suppose unavoidable circumstances prevent his doing so at present, and hope we shall see him here another year.

LAST week we commenced giving extracts from Mr. T. F. Wade's account of "The Army of the Chinese Empire." We have not room for the whole and have omitted the notes. It is a very interesting document, and exhibits much patient research and industry in its composition. It will no doubt be eagerly read by many an individual at home if, not here.

WE have been favored with the following account of the loss of the *Memnon*.—

SINGAPORE, *September 29th*, 1851.

Messrs. HARGREAVES & Co.
Shanghai.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me an opportunity thro' you, to express to Captain Duly of the *Jeremiah Garnett*, the deep sense of obligation which Mrs. Gordon and myself feel towards him for his kindness in relieving us from our uncomfortable and dangerous position on Gaspar Island. We were in imminent danger from a part of our own ships company, they being "half breed Malays" and having the idea that there were Bags of Dollars in the Captain's possession—we were constantly on the watch, day and night, from fear of them. When Captain Duly hove in sight and generously took us on board, 29 in all, and shaped his course for Singapore—there we fell in with an American vessel, which relieved Captain Duly of his charge. He left Pedra Branca on the 21st September at early morning, with a fair wind, and the hearty thanks, and good wishes of us all. Mr. Thorburn was well and to him also please offer our kind regards.—Very truly and respectfully,

J. R. GORDON, *Commander,*
Late Ship "Memnon."

LOSS OF THE "MEMNON."

The *Jeremiah Garnett*, Captain Duly, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, having left that port on 30th May, she has encountered very heavy weather during her passage; on the 18th September, on rounding Gaspar Island, flags were observed flying on shore, and a boat approaching the ship, in which was Captain and Mrs. Gordon, servant, and 28 seamen of the American-clipper *Memnon*; the launch of the vessel following with the Chief Officer and remainder of the crew. The *Memnon*, was a fine ship, upwards of 1,000 tons, and had on board a valuable cargo of Tea from Canton bound to England. It appears from the statement of Captain Gordon that on making a tack to fetch into Gaspar Straits, he found the Alcesta's reef (off the Island of Pulo Leat) extended farther than was laid down in his chart. The Captain immediately ordered the helm to be put down which order was unfortunately reversed by the helmsman and the ship consequently struck. Every exertion was made to save the vessel, but a heavy squall from the northward coming on, she was stranded and soon became a total wreck. The Captain with his lady, servant, and crew reached the Island of Gaspar in the ship's boats, where they remained four days, in hourly dread of an attack from the natives of Pulo Leat, who had already surrounded the wreck in innumerable numbers. On the 21st of September, when at anchor off Pedra Blanca, Captain Duly placed Captain and Mrs. Gordon with the crew of the *Memnon*, on board the American brig *Casidy*, which proceeded with them to Singapore.

The *Jeremiah Garnett*, exchanged numbers off Angier on 12th September with the *Crysolite*, on the 19th September with the *Julia* from Canton to Bombay, and on the 8th October with the *Royalist* from Hongkong to the Sandwich Islands.

DR. MACGOWAN, of Ningpo, to whose kindness we are frequently indebted for many valuable contributions, handed us the following very interesting paper last week, but coming late and our arrangements for the week being complete, we have reserved it for this issue.—

THE EMPEROR HIENFUNG *versus* HETERODOX SECTS.

IMPERIAL TRACT IN TETRO-METRE, is the title of a folio pamphlet recently issued at Pekin, and probably also at all the provincial capitals. The Hangchau edition contains 6 pages, is got up in the best style of Chinese topography, being printed on fine white paper, and neatly stitched in gilt covers. It is published under the auspices of H. I. M. Hienfung, but was prepared by the Haulin or Imperial Academy in obedience to the commands of the late emperor, who gave for a text one of the sixteen-politico-moral maxims of the emperor Kanghi,—"Discard heterodox sects in order to promote Orthodox doctrines." The son and sucesssor of that monarch wrote a commentary on the maxims, forming, with a paraphrase by a minister of state, what is called the Sacred Commands, which a law, now in desuetude, requires to be read to the people semi-monthly in the tutelary temple of every city. Of these homilies, the most remarkable is that founded on the above maxim, which is mainly directed against the Budhist and Taouist Sects whose dogmas and mummeries are made the subject of satire, a passing thrust also, is, at the same time made against the Roman Church, acknowledging at the same time the astronomical services of the Jesuits. But this work, (which is in almost every body's hands) was not considered one for the times. It is supposed by intelligent natives that Taoukwang anxious to counteract the effects of the edict of toleration pressed upon him by Keying and Lagréné, and alarmed by the efforts made through the press for the introduction of the religion of foreigners desired some antidote to the poison, and accordingly committed the task of preparing a defence of Orthodoxy to the philosophers and statesmen composing the *Haulin*. After an interval of nearly two years, their joint labors have appeared in the abovenamed volume, and now the Cabinet of Pekin appears to have entered the lists right earnestly against Tract Societies, as one means of counteracting the aggressive spirit of Christian Missions. This Imperial tract consists mainly of a panegyric on the Established Faith and a condemnation of Budhism and Taouism, with a bare allusion to modern sects, which reflect the worst features of these dissenting bodies. In this form the work could hardly be considered as having been prepared with any reference to Christianity, but the edition (which is gratuitously distributed from every district college in this province,) is accompanied with notes by the governor of Chikiang which clearly indicate the main object of the pamphlet. His excellency says that "In some of the hilly and maritime districts of the province, where the people are comparatively excluded from the happy influence of the sages, the human relations are discarded and propriety annihilated, by means of doctrines of which history has hitherto made no mention, and which are unkown to the Inner Land." This note doubtless contains the gist of the whole matter, and the tract will prove as effective in stimulating the Literati to the maintenance of Confucianism as if the foreign religion had been expressly named and formally denounced. The Chancellor of the province during the late prefectural examinations at Ningpo, admonished the Literati to beware of the teaching of foreigners, and suggested the establishment of free Schools in town and country for the preservation of the common people from their pernicious doctrines.

DR. MACGOWAN.

The Army of the Chinese Empire: its two great divisions, the Bannermen or National Guard, and the Green Standard or Provincial Troops; their organization, locations, pay, condition, &c. By T. F. Wade.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

(Continued from No. 66.)

The first Corps then which we are authorized in noticing as such is the Imperial Guard—the *tsin-kiun ying*, or soldiery attached to the person of the sovereign, the suppervision of which rests in the *Shi wei Ch'ú*, or Office of the Guards. The constitution of this is as follows:—

No.	TITLE.	*Grade of Rank.*
6	Captains-general, ministers of the palace,	1 a
6	Ministers of the palace,	1 b
12	Ministers extra,	2 b
12	Commandants of joint authority,	3 a
12	Commandants, *(Pán-ling)*	3 a
24	Deputy Commandants,	3 a
9	Decurions of Imperial kin, *(Shih-cháng)*	3 a
60	Decurions,	3 a
9	Guardsmen of Imperial kin, *(Shi-wei)* 1st class.	3 a
18	Do. 2d "	4 a
63	Do. 3d "	5 a
60	Guardsmen not of the kin, Manchus, 1st "	3 a
150	Do. Mongols, or Chinese 2d "	3 a
270	Do. Do. 3d "	3 a
90	Do. of the blue feather, or 4th "	5 a
10	Guardsmen, Chinese, 1st "	3 a
10	Do. 2d "	4 a
98	Do. 3d "	5 a
128	Do. of the blue feather or 4th "	6 a
77	Lieutenants, *(Tsin-kiun Kidu)*	6 a
77	Sub-lieutenants,	6 a
527	Guards; Manchu left wing	
826	Do. Do. right wing	
162	Do. Mongol left wing	
241	Do. Do. right wing	

There is also a civil secretariat under the commandants, and a memorial-office attached to the *Shi-wei Ch'ú*.

The Guardsmen *(shiwei)* are younger brothers and sons of Manchus and Mongols of the three Banners superior; or if any be taken from the five inferior, or from the Chinese, they are attached by lot to one or other of the superior three. These, also furnish the soldiery who are chosen in the proportion of two Manchus and two Mongols to every *tsoling*. The *tsoling*, it should be observed, is a captain of 150 Bannermen, his functions being civil, military or both, and his tenure of office sometimes hereditary; the surplus of a Banner not amounting to 150 men is under an officer styled a half *tsoling*. There are no *tsoling* in the Corps of Guards, and the Digest does not explicitly declare whether by those from whose companies the above choice is made, are meant the captains of the grand Banner division, the *kidu-ki ying*, or those of the whole population ranged under the Banners' immediate command at Peking; the former are most probably intended.

The duty of the Imperial Guard, or *Tsin-kiun ying*, is to guard the person and apartments of the Sovereign. While he is in Peking, guards mount at the 24 gates of the Forbidden Precinct; when he moves to Yuen-ming Yuen, these form his immediate escort. Their tour of duty in the Palace returns six times a month; but the whole Guard, including one captain-general, two Ministers extra, 40 Guardsmen within, and 3 Decurions with 120 soldiers of the Guard, without, are relieved every day. These however are told off to only four principal gates, and it will be seen do not undertake the watch and ward of the whole Precinct. The Guard is responsible that no unauthorized persons go in, or come out of the Palace gates, and that these are kept closed to all comers during the night; neglect of precaution is punished in the officer by fine or degradation, according to the sentence of the Court of the Banner; and in the soldier by flogging: so is it with gambling or drunkenness in the Palace, sleeping on sentry, striking the watches out of time, and the like irregularities.

Beside those on duty, the whole corps assemble without the Tai ho gate every morning before dawn, and unless the day be one of fasting, or the anniversary of a death, tea is issued to them sitting, by the bounty of the Crown. On Imperial birthdays and solemn occasions, amongst others the 1st and 15th of the year, they sit twice at the above gate. They are armed at least with bows and arrows, but no mention is made of their using the musket. When escorting his Majesty, a duty apparently performed by the *Shi-wei*, or gentlemen of the Guard, without the soldiery, a certain number carry a sort of trident-halberd nearly twelve feet long; a certain number, swords or daggers, and all, the implements of archery.

Proficiency in this exercise is evidently the guarantee of promotion. There are six days a month devoted to its practice by the Bordered Yellow and Plain White Banners; six other days, by the Plain Yellow. The most expert of the higher *Shi-wei* may become Ministers extra; the lower *Shi-wei*, and those of the Blue feather, rise to the higher classes; the *tsin-kiun* become *Shi-wei* of the lowest class and of the Blue plume.

Under the officers whose title is rendered in the table Joint-commandants, of whom there are four to each of three Banners, there are four secretaries of the 6th, and twenty-seven of the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades, who manage the correspondence.

The six Ministers of the Palace *(nui tá-chin)* rise from among the generals of the Banners, or of the Leading or Flank Divisions, or from the Ministers extra *(sántieh tá-chin)*, who are themselves of the eight lower orders of the Imperial, or of the five orders of the National nobility, or promoted from first class Shiwei. Nothing is stated, beyond what we have read above, touching their duties; allusion is made to their being employed on special missions, but the real administration of the Shiwei, would seem to devolve on the 12 Joint-commandants, the 12 Commandants, 24 Deputies, and 69 Decurions; a tolerably large establishment, the number of those under their orders considered. Of the Shiwei themselves, there is nothing farther to remark except that a few of them are detached to the Mohammedan colonies, for three years at a time, viz., 15 to Ili; 9 to Uliasutai; 12 to Yarkand; 12 to Tarbagatai; 8 to Kashgar; 6 to Ushi; and 2 to Kobdo. As a corps, again, the *tsin-kiun* are managed by their lieutenants *(tsin-kiun kidu)* and sub-lieutenants *(wei tsin-kiun kidu)*. The *kidu* is a term strictly military, and common to all the Banner corps and garrisons.

One *Shiwei* is specially appointed to the Memorial office, which is superintended by a high officer of the presence; there are also attached to it six civilians of the 6th, and two of the 7th grade. These receive all memorials, written in Manchu or Chinese, that arrive from the provinces, or are tendered by persons below a certain rank, and transmit them, through the eunuchs, to the Emperor. The above *shiwei* is one of those in the Presence, or on the Kien-tsing gate. Six of those on the same, or on the great outer gate, are charged to received memorials in Mongolian.

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The *tsien-fung ying* (Vanguard or leading Division) is composed entirely of Manchus and Mongols of the whole Eight Banners, chosen in the proportion of two to every *tsoling*; it is divided into left and right wings, each of which is under a *tungling*, or captain-general, of the lower class of the 2d grade. It is recruited from the best men of the Flank Division; *tsin-kiun*, or men of the Guard, who have not served ten years as such, being also eligible. One half of its ranks practice with the matchlock, as well as with the bow and arrow. They are assigned the foremost place at the Triennial Review, supported, if not flanked, by the *hú-kiun ying*, with which, during an advance they share the honor of leading, as they do, during a retreat, that of bringing up the rear. Their general superintendence vests in two of their *tsán-ling*, two of their *shi-wei* (who are not guardsmen of the Guard), and four of their lieutenants; under whom are four *pit-tih-shi*, or clerks of the 7th grade, who manage the correspondence. In their field-movements the ranks are led by seniors of a rank or file; or, if musketeers, by seniors, of ten, or decurions—of each of whom six are chosen from among the *tsien fung* themselves. They furnish part of the Guard on the gates of the Forbidden Precinct; when His Majesty goes forth for any time, the guards on the three gates Tung-hwa, Si-hwa, and Shin-wu, are strengthened, and a *tsánling* of the *tsien-fung* takes post at each. One of their two *tungling*, or of the eight of the Flank Division, is in turn on duty at the King-yun gate every day.

The *hú-kiun ying* (Flank Division) is a large force of Manchus and Mongols picked from the Eight Banners in the proportion of seventeen to every *tsoling*; their drill appears to be in archery only; this they practice on foot six times a month; and every spring and autumn, on horseback in armor. Vacancies in their ranks are supplied from the cavalry, eleves, and *pai-tang-ah*, or soldiers employed as messengers, or upon minor special duties—such as are termed in British regiments *orderly*; with this difference that these are liable to daily change, whereas the *paitangah* appear to be a class, with certain prospect of promotion, and are paid at a higher rate than the common soldier. The troops of this *ying* are under eight *tungling*, or captains-general, of the same grade as those commanding the *tsienfung*.

Eight of the *tsánling*, eight assistant *tsánling*, and sixteen subalterns *(hú-kiun-kidu)*, have the prefix *hieh-li shi-wú*, in token of their joint administration of the affairs of the corps and its correspondence. Under them are sixteen *pih-tih-shi*, clerks or minor secretaries.

It is the part of the *tsánling* and deputy *tsánling* of the three Banners to attend daily without the Tai-ho gate; during the levees they act as sergeants-at-arms, or marshals of the Court; they, and other of the same *ying*, assist at certain state banquets and sacrifices, and attend His Majesty on tours, plant the guards when he halts, &c.

One of their *tungling*, or of those of the Leading Division, it has been stated above, is in daily attendance at the King-yun gate; he appears to be responsible for the closing of all the gates, and custody of the keys, and is aided by a *tsánling* of the Leading, or one of the Flank Division, like himself relieved daily; one custodier of the keys, a civilian of the sixth grade of the three Banners superior, and one of the same of the five inferior. The title of these is *cháng-king*; there are also six *chú-sz'* of the 6th, and five *pih-tih-shi* of the gates of the 7th grade, all belonging to the three Banners, who have charge of memorials, correspondence, &c.

The *húkiun* of the Banners superior take a great portion of the guard duty within, those of the five inferior, without, the Forbidden Precinct; the former are relieved daily, the latter every two days. There are at every gate so many stand of bows and arrows, quivers, and spears; and at each are seated two *hú-kiun*, soldiers of their Division holding a red staff or bar across it; these rise to no one under the rank of a prince of the first order *(tsinwáng)*; and the charge of the guard is farther to prevent any one below a *bei-tsz'*, or imperial noble of the fourth order, from passing a certain limit, known as the Horse-portal, either on horseback, or in a chair or carriage, unless he have the permission of the Emperor, which is occasionally accorded as an act of special favor.

For the night security of the Precinct within, a *hú-kiun* patrol goes the rounds. It commences at the King-yun gate and going west returns to it after visiting twelve posts, passing on, *en route*, a wooden token of its tour, which in this its first round, changes hands five times: its second is from the Lung-tsing gate; going south, it visits eight posts, and so reaches the same gate again, the token having been delivered five times: the third detachment of the patrol starts from the left centre gate within the court of the Great Tai-ho gate, and moving east, visits four posts, and passes or changes the token thrice. Thus the whole patrol within is described as being of thirteen tokens; that without of eight. Persons going out by the Emperor's command, during the night, are required to produce a token of another form, a corresponding portion of which is kept at five of the principal outlets. Here the *hú-kiun tsánling* on duty compares the two, and having given egress to the messenger, makes his report to the *tung-ling* of the day. At two of the gates, the latter in person has to examine the pass, and on the following morning reports the occurrence to His Majesty.

From the Inquiry, which however lacks a page, we find that 123 guards mount daily in the metropolis, in the Precinct, the surrounding inclosure, and the city without, furnished by the Imperial Guard, Leading and Flank Divisions, and the *Páu-i*, or Division of Followers of the latter, and the Paid Force of the Banners.

The Imperial Guard furnishes one of its commandants, 10 guardsmen, 2 lieutenants, and 2 sub-lieutenants, with 16 men.—The Leading Division, 1 *ts'ánling*, 1 lieutenant, 1 sub-lieutenant, with 8 men.—The Flank Division one of its eight Captains-general (the highest officer on this duty), 85 *ts'ánling*, 123 lieutenants, 126 sub-lieutenants, with 1354 men.—Its *Páu-i* send 1 *tungling*, or Captain-general (one grade lower than the same officer of the *hú-kiun*), 5 *ts'anling*, 3 assistant *ts'anling* 9, lieutenants, 1 sub-lieutenant, with 98 men.—The Hiau-ki-ying, or Paid Force, sends 1 *ts'ánling*, and 44 officers, whose titles are not specified, with 19 corporals and 610 men.

Including three officers in charge of the seals belonging to the Household, three others of military rank of the same establishment, and five clerks, this would give 428, with 2,135 men. Here again there is a great discrepancy between our two authorities—the Digest and Inquiry. Amongst persons detailed in the one, of whom no mention is made in the other, are certain *húkiun* on some of the guard-stations, whom the Digest styles *peh-shi*, and of whom the Inquiry takes no notice whatever.

There are moreover eight stations in the Precinct for assistance in the event of fire breaking out; supposed to be under the orders of 12 *tútung* and *fú-tútung* of the Paid Force, and 16 *ts'ánling*, who have at their disposal 64 *lingtsui*, 576 *mákiá*, and 80 horses; these are to be included in the above calculation. Of the nine outer gates of the city on the south, the Tsung-wan is in charge of the Plain Blue; the Siuen-wu, of the Bordered Blue on the east the Chau-yang, of the Bordered White; the Fauching, Bordered Red; and the chief East gate (the Tung-chih), of the Plain White; on the west, the Si-chih (chief West gate) is confided to the Plain Red,; on the northwest, the Ngan-ting to the Bordered Yellow, and the Teh-shing to the Plain Yellow. To each of these eight, its Banner furnishes by right fifty men; but ten are detached from each guard to the right and left issues of the Ching-yang, or chief South gate. These four hundred are not included in the previous calculation, nor are they to be confounded with the force under the Captain-general of the Gendarmery, one of whose titles is General of the Nine Gates.

The next corps on the Table is by much the most important of all. The *hidu-ki ying* is the Paid Force of the Bannermen serving as soldiers under the immediate command of the 24 *tútung*, and 48 *fú-tútung*. It is in fact the head-quarters of all the Banner soldiery: the subalterns serving in the garrisons of the empire without Peking have all the prefix *hdu-ki*, and the denominations of soldiery and artificers attached to them are the same, in general with those of the *hidu-ki ying*. The *tútung*, and the two *fú-tútung* of each Banner, Manchu, Mongol, and Hankiun, may be said to constitute a Commander-in-chief's office of the Banners, 'for the assistance of his Majesty in the administration of the business of the said Banners, their general control, registration of their families, their instruction and maintenance, regulation of their hereditary succession to dignities, and of their expenditure as a military service.'

The *tútung* and *fú-tútung* of the *hiduki* have generally several offices united in their person in addition to the command of the Banner. Last year at the time of their fall, Muhchangah and Kiying were respectively *tútung* of the Bordered Yellow and the Plain White of the Manchus. The distribution of the colors and wings has been noted in page 252. The official establishment of the *hiduki ying* is as follows:—of the *tsánling* there are two in every Manchu and Hankiun, and one in every Mongol, Banner, with the administrative prefix; and under these, in the Manchu Banner 8, in the Mongol 4, and in the Hankiun, 6 *cháng-king*—civilians with the same prefix, in charge of the correspondence; there is also a seal office under an indefinite number of officers of uncertain rank, chosen from the hereditary *tsoling*, officers exchanging and officers degraded, under whom are *pih-tih-shi* of the three nations in the same proportion as the *cháanking*. Forty *tsánling* and 40 *fú-tsánling* Manchu, 16 Mongol, and 40 Hankiun, convey the orders of the *tútung* to the *tsoling*. These last and the *hidu-ki kidu* are distributed in the same numbers, to each Banner, but irregularly, thus:—

	Manchu.	*Mongol.*	*Hankiun.*
Bordered Yellow,	86	28	41
Plain Yellow,	93	24	40
Plain White,	86	29	40
Plain Red,	74	22	28
Bordred White,	84	21	30
Bordered Red,	86	22	29
Plain Blue,	84	30	29
Bordered Blue,	88	25	29

The *hidu-ki kidu*, or subalterns, appear to act under the *tsoling* as these under the *tsánling*; the concern of both is the individual company to which they belong; there is also attached to every Banner an officer of uncertain rank, like those in the seal office, and chosen from the same as they.

The pay and ration-office of each Banner of each nation is under one *tsánling*, or 24 in all; under each of these are 2 *chángking*, and in the Manchu and Hankiun 5, but in the Mongolian Banners 2 subalterns. These are both paymasters and commissariat, and forward the estimates for the ensuing half years to the Board of Revenue on the 15th of the twelfth and the 15th of the sixth moons: five days' grace being allowed for corrections, &c. The issue of pay takes place monthly, in copper cash, on the first and second; the residue in silver, on the third and fourth. The grain ration is issued quarterly, but in different months; the two Yellow Banners receiving theirs in the first, the two White and the Plain Red in the second, and the two Blue and the Bordered Red in the third of each quarter: an addition is granted whenever an intercalary moon intervenes. Rations being allowed to Banner officers from the 6th grade down, their names are included in the return of the *tsánling*, and it is to be remarked that all the military Bannermen, no matter to which of the Metropolitan corps they belong, are paid from this office, and not by the officers of their corps.

The horse-forage account is kept by 1 *tsánling* and two *chángking* in every Banner, Manchu and Mongol, and by five subalterns of the former and two of the latter. The cash allowance is drawn on the sixth of every moon by the left wing, on the seventh by the right; and the grain and other forage on the fourteenth and fifteenth; the cash estimate being forwarded to the Board of Revenue on the eighteenth, and the forage estimate at the close of the moon. We shall have further occasion to advert to this item of the expense of the Banner.

The stables, in wich the Banner horses lie, are under the general superintendence of 2 Manchu and 2 Mongol *tsánling* in every Banner, assisted by a like number of *chángking*; and the Manchus by 4, the Mongols by 2 subalterns. These take it in turn to mount guard over the stables, every Manchu Banner furnishing 4 corporals and 80 cavalry; the Mongols 2 corporals and 16 cavalry.

(To be continued.)

WE have been favoured with a *Sydney Morning Herald*, of August 22nd, from which we give a short extract confirmatory of the wonderful discoveries of Gold at the Mines, we shall recur to it in our next:—

Mr. Hargreaves returned from the Wentworth Diggings on Sunday morning, and brought with him a specimen of auriferous ore, consisting of ferruginous rock, beautifully dotted with globules of gold. Judging by its appearance we should suppose its weight to be six or seven pounds, and when assayed will no doubt yield a very considerable percentage of metal. But what will be our readers' surprise when we inform them that this specimen was found amongst a quantity of "earth" with which the Wellington Road near Carroll's, at Summerhill, had been repaired, and that plenty more of a similar character had been found. Indeed, we hear that a portion of the road has been torn up by the neighbours, who appear to think it a reckless waste of wealth to pave their roads with gold! But the most interesting circumstance connected with the discovery of gold amongst ferruginous rock, is the fact that ironstone in all its shapes is found in very great abundance in the country stretching from the Canoblas, but to what extent it may prove to be auriferous remains to be proved.

THE LIBRARY.—The following new Books arrived by last Mail. A printed Catalogue has also been received which we understand Subscribers may obtain without charge from the Librarian.

587 Lettice Arnold, 2 vols.
588 Nathalie, 3 vols.
586 Adelaide Lindsay, 3 vols.
593 Sinclair's Kaleidescope of Anecdotes Greece.
597 Leibig's Chemistry.
590 Lorgnette.
585 Sam Slick's English in America, 2 vols.
594 Scoresby's Memorials of the Sea.
595 Douglas Jerrold's Works 1st vol.
584 Jeffry's Essays, 3 vols.
592 Joanna Baillie's Works.
596 Carlyle's Life of Schiller.
591 Marryatt's Borneo with Plates.
Hart's Army List.
Fairbairn's Steam Boilers.
589 De Vere's Greece and Turkey, 2 vols.
599 The Rivals by G. Griffin in Parlour Library.
598 John Marston Hall do. do.
The usual Quarterly Reviews, and Magazines.

CHINESE RED BOOK, or TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大清搢紳

(Continued from No. 66.)

The following information is translated from the autumnal number of the *Red Book* for the past year 1850,—route, time, &c., which officials take in travelling:—

From the Imperial City (Peking) to each *Foo* in Kwei chow Province:—

To Kwei yang, Sze nan, Chin yuen, Too yun, Ping yue, Gnan shan, Lun ne, and Tsun ne, *foos*,	100 days.
Sze chow *foo*,	95 „
Shih tsheen, and Le ping, *foos*,	80 „
Fung jin *foo*,	90 „
Han ning *foo*,	105 „

From Kwei chow to the other Provinces:—

To Shun teen, Che keang, Foo keen,	100 days.
Fung teen,	120 „
Chi li, and Shan tung,	£0 „
Keang soo, Hoo nan, Shen se, Kwang tung, Keang se, Kwang se,	60 „
Gnan hwuy, and Kan suh,	70 „
Hoo peh,	4 „
Shan se,	90 „
Ho nan, Yun nan, and Sze chuen,	30 „

From Peking to the *Foo-tae's* residence at the Capital City of Kwei chow Province:—

1,670 *le*,	route as previously to Ying sin in Hoo peh	thence.
90 „	to Tshing yin *yih* in Yu *chow*	„
90 „	„ Sin ching *yih* in Heang chiu *heen*	„
60 „	„ Chuh suy *yih* in Yeep *heen*	„
60 „	„ Paou guan *yih*	„
60 „	„ Too yang *yih* in Eu *chow*	„
60 „	„ Poo wan *yih* in Nan yang *heen*	„
60 „	„ Hwan chin *yih*	„
60 „	„ Lin suy *yih*	„
60 „	„ Chuen yang *yih* in Sin ya *heen* on Hoo peh borders	„
70 „	„ Lew yen *yih* in Yang yang *heen*	„
60 „	„ Han keang *yih*	„
70 „	„ Yih chang *yih* in E ching *heen*	„
90 „	„ Le yang *yih* in King mun *chow*	„
60 „	„ Shih kheaou *yih*	„
70 „	„ Kin sau *yih*	„
100 „	„ Keen yang *yih*	„
100 „	„ King nan *yih* in Keang ling *heen*	„
60 „	„ Ling *yih* in Kung nan *heen*	„
60 „	„ Sun wong *yih* in Ho nan *borders*	„
80 „	„ Sun lin *yih* in Fung *chow*	„
60 „	„ Lan keang *yih*	„
70 „	„ Tsing hwa *yih*	„
80 „	„ Ta lung *yih* in Woo lung *heen*	„
60 „	„ Foo ho *yih*	„
80 „	„ Taou yuen *yih* in Taou yuen *heen*	„
60 „	„ Chin kea *yih*	„
60 „	„ Sin teen *yih*	„
60 „	„ Kea ting *yih* in Yun ling *heen*	„
60 „	„ Ma te *yih*	„
60 „	„ Sin yang *yih*	„
60 „	„ Chuen ke *yih* in Loo ke *heen*	„
70 „	„ San yen *yih* in Lin ke *heen*	„
70 „	„ Hwae ho *yih* in Yun ling *heen*	„
60 „	„ Lo kew urh *yih*	„
60 „	„ Yun suy *yih*	„
70 „	„ Peen yung *yih*	„
60 „	„ Kwang *chow* on Kwei chow *borders*	„
80 „	„ Ping ke *yih* in Yuk ping *heen*	„
60 „	„ Tsing lang *yih* in Tsing ke *heen*	„
100 „	„ Tsing yuen *yih* in Tsin yuen *heen*	„
60 „	„ Ping keaou *yih* in She ping *heen*	„
60 „	„ Hing lung *yih* in Wong ping *chow*	„
32 „	„ Chung nan keang *yih* in Ping yuk *chow*	„
30 „	„ Tsing ping *yih* in Tsing ping *heen*	„
35 „	„ Yang low *yih*	„
30 „	„ Ping yuh *yih*	„
30 „	„ Wong she *yih*	„
50 „	„ Sin teen *yih* in Kwei ting *heen*	„
65 „	„ Lung le *yih* in Lung le *heen*	„
60 „	„ the official residence at Weng chui *yih* in Kwei kung *heen* in Kwei yang *foo*.	

4,882 *le* or 1,756 miles.

From *Yunnan* Province to the other Province:—

To Shun teen,	110 days.
Fung teen, Shan tung, Che keang, Foo keen,	120 „
Chi li, Shan se, Kan suh,	100 „
Ho peh,	70 „
Hoo nan,	60 „
Kwang se,	80 „
Sze chuen,	50 „
Gnan hwuy, Keang soo, Ho nan, Shen se, Keang se, and Canton,	90 „
Kwei chow,	30 „

From Peking to the *Foo-tae's* residence at the Capital of *Yunnan* Province:—

4,882 *le*,	to Kwei kung *yih* route as before to Kwei chow	thence.
50 „	„ Wei tsing *yih* in Tsing chin *heen*	„
50 „	„ Ping po *yih* in Gnan ping *heen*	„
65 „	„ Poo ting *yih* in Poo ting *heen*	„
45 „	„ Gnan tsang *yih* in Chin ning *heen*	„
50 „	„ Ling *yih* in Kwan shang *heen*	„
40 „	„ Cha tsing *yih* in Yung ning *heen*	„
30 „	„ Pan keang *yih*	„
40 „	„ Wei le *yih* in Gnan nan *heen*	„
25 „	„ Pe *yih* in Keang se	„
30 „	„ Sin hing *yih* in Poo gnan *heen*	„
30 „	„ Seaou *yih* in Juen keaou *heen*	„
25 „	„ Poo gnan *yih* in Poo gnan *heen*	„
57 „	„ Kung *yih* entering the *borders* of Yunnan Province	„
60 „	„ To pa *yih* in Ping woo *heen*	„
60 „	„ Pih suy *yih* in Nan ning *heen*	„
50 „	„ Chen *yih* and Mien yih *heen*	„
35 „	„ Lan fun *yih* in Nan ning *heen*	„
35 „	„ Ma ling *yih* in Ma ling *heen*	„
40 „	„ Koo ching *yih* in Tsin seuen *heen*	„
40 „	„ Yih lung *yih*	„
70 „	„ Yang lin *yih* in Kaou ming *heen*	„
60 „	„ Pan keaou *yih* in Kwan ming *heen*	„
30 „	„ Ke yang *yih* in Tsin nan *foo* the Capital.	

5,899 *le* or 2,122 miles.

From Peking to the different *Foos* in Shense:—

To Se gnan and Yen gnan, *foos*,	50 days.
Fung tsiang and Han chung, *foos*,	55 „

From Shense Province to the other Provinces:—

To Shun teen, Fung teen, Chi li, Keang soo, Gnan hwuy, Shan tung, and Kwei chow,	60 days.
Shan se, Ho nan, and Hoo nan,	30 „
Kan suh,	20 „
Che keang, Yun nan, and Keang se,	90 „
Foo keen, Canton, and Kwang se,	120 „
Hoo peh, and Sze chuen,	50 „

From Peking to the *Foo-tae's* residence in *Shense* Capital:—

1,265 *le*,	to Ming kien *yih* en route as before to *Shanse*	thence.
70 „	„ Tung ho *yih* in Choo kow *heen*	„
60 „	„ Kea ko *yih* in Ke *heen*	„
50 „	„ Hung shen *yih* in Ping yaou *heen*	„
80 „	„ E tong *yih* in Kea hen *heen*	„
80 „	„ Suy sih *yih* in Ling sih *heen*	„
40 „	„ Jin e *yih*	„
60 „	„ Ho shan *yih* in Ho *heen*	„
80 „	„ Poo tung *yih* in Poo tung *heen*	„
60 „	„ Kien yung *yih* in Lin you *heen*	„
90 „	„ Mung ching *yih* in Keuh yih *heen*	„
50 „	„ How ma *yih*	„
80 „	„ Tung chow *yih* in Wan he *heen*	„
90 „	„ Hung che *yih* in Gnan yih *heen*	„
70 „	„ Fan keaou *yih* in Lin tsin *heen*	„
70 „	„ Ho tung *yih* and Poo chow entering the *borders* of Shen se	„
70 „	„ Tung kwan *yih* in Tung kwan *heen*	„
40 „	„ Tung tsin *yih* in Hwa yin *heen*	„
70 „	„ Hwa shan *yih* in Hwa chow *heen*	„
50 „	„ Fung yuen *yih* in Wei nan *heen*	„
50 „	„ Sin fung *yih* in Lin tung *heen*	„
50 „	„ the official residence King chaou *yih* in Han ning *heen*, in Le gnan *foo*.	

2,625 *le* or 944 miles.

(To be continued.)

We have been favoured with a file of papers from San Francisco, brought by the *Lebanon*, which port she left on September 6th, arriving at Wosung, on the 30th ultimo. The following is the most recent intelligence:—

The Social Character of our City.—One fact has been wisely held to be worth a thousand theories, and the fact that San Francisco has just passed through ten days of a highly excitable and exciting political canyass—of all influences most likely to engender, heat and inflame the passions of men, and, in this particular case, rendered still more exciting, by the infusion of extrinsic elements—without the occurrence of any single incident of outrage or violence, or even serious personal conflict, stands forth as a palpable, unmistakeable evidence of self-control and moderation, under the circumstances, well worthy of the notice and the favorable consideration of croakers, at home and abroad, against the *morale* of her *citizens*.

It proves that her people can meet all the like influences to popular excitement to which other communities are subject, without detriment to order, to quiet, and to decorum; and that in a degree which would justify her to claim the high position of an exemplar to the older cities of the Union.

It is yet to be proved (and may the problem ever remain unsolved) whether, under other extraordinary, unprecedented causes of popular excitement, such as she has been unfortunately subjected to, these other more staid, and sober, and longer-established communities, even in "the land of steady habits," would be able, any more than San Francisco, to preserve the even "tenor of their way," and observe perfect propriety in all things. Let our Atlantic editors bethink them of this, before they dip their pen in gall to write words of bitterness against our infant prodigy.—*Evening Picayune, September* 4.

Quadrature of the Circle.—The *N. Y. Evening Post* says that some of the mathematicians of that city have been gratified lately by the exhibition of the fact which Pope speaks of in the Dunciad, as the mere delusion of madness, in one who—

——"runing round the circle, finds it *square*."

It has been accomplished in reality, it is said, by Senor Delatorra, a mathematical Cuban, now in New York, who claims to have discovered the quadrature of the circle, and who is about to visit England for the purpose of claiming the reward offered for it. He has with him a sphere, which is divided into several portions, which may be taken apart and arranged in the form of a perfect square.—*Ibid*.

Treaties with the Indians—Reservations of Public Land.—It is known that after a harassing predatory warfare waged by the Indians of Mariposa on the whites of that region, the Indian Commissioners appointed by the United States Government, succeeded in making treaties with some thirty tribes residing in the Southern District. The stipulations of those treaties provided for the reservation of certain named tracts of land to be the home of the Indians, and for the supply of a certain quantity of provisions. The boundaries of the reservations have been already published: to these they promised to confine themselves, the Commissioners on their part giving assurances that they should not be disturbed in their enjoyment. It was also stipulated that the savages should be supplied with rations of beef and breadstuffs to prevent the necessity of stealing cattle for subsistence, or otherwise interfering with the property of their white brethren. The reservation of lands for their occupancy, and the supply of food for their support, were not only advisable as dictated by good policy, but necessary as the basis of stipulations to put an end to the predatory habits and roving propensities of the savages.

But it should be remembered that these treaties are only inchoate, and that until they obtain the sanction of the Government of the United States, they are of no valitity, and consequently cannot be legally fulfilled by the Commissioners. The lands may be marked out, but they cannot be reserved, nor can provissions be furnished until an appropriation shall be made by law for the purchase. If the lands be set apart in accordance with the provisions of a treaty' and that treaty be not ratified by the government, the reservation by the Commissioners is not binding on any party. The question then arises, have these officers a right to forbid American citizens occupying land or digging gold within the limits assigned to the Indians? We think not. The public lands cannot be set apart for any purpose except by authority of law. The only treaty-making power is the President and Senate, and until they receive the sanction of the latter, the treaties made with the Indians by the Commissioners cannot become the law of the land;—consequently, any proclamations issued by the Commissioners, warning American citizens from infringing on the reservations, can have no force whatever.—*San Francisco Daily Herald, September* 5.

The Elections.—Well, "the hurly burly's done," and "the battle's lost and won;" but who are the winners and who the losers is a problem of Arithmetic yet to be solved. A day of excitement and commotion unparallelled in the political history of our city and commonwealth, is passed, and we are glad to add, fortunately and happily, without any violence or bloodshed to disturb the public peace or turn to angry passion the boisterous but good humored discord that prevailed throughout the city. There were no fights, for the very good reason that every one anticipated, and no body wished to see such unpleasant occurrences.

At an early hour in the morning, the city was instinct with life and motion, our population were in the streets, and all business remained suspended during the day. The "busy notes of preparation" were heard on all sides, and all the political elements were in a state of agitation; and when the polls were opened, the rallying cry and shout and huzza arose, and was kept up incessantly, until the setting sun drew the curtain on the close of the drama. Their tickets and hats ascended in the air, and one grand, final shout told that the die was cast.

And now, as to the result, we can only express the opinion predicated on very imperfect data, that the Whig State ticket has a decided majority—that the Whigs have one of the two State Senators; and only two, or at most three out of the Assemblymen; and that the Locofocos have carried their County Judge, District Attorney, Sheriff, and a majority of the other County and Township officers. This result was brought about by the foul combinations of the Locofoco and "Independent" tickets, either of which is in a minority of several hundred below the Regular Whig ticket. As near as we can at present judge of the total vote of 5,500, the Whigs have about 2,500; the Locofocos 1,900 and their adjunct 1,000. The correct count may put a better face upon the state of our ticket, but we regard the result, as far as it relates to our county ticket, as a defeat of the will of a majority, by adroitly managed combinations.

The total vote of the city amounted to 5,552 collected from Eight wards, two of which voted nearly 2,500.—*Morning Post, September* 4.

The Discovery of Gold in Australia.—The fact is now established, beyond a doubt, that gold abounds to a great extent in Australlia. Vast areas of the largest island in the world are found to contain the precious metal. The late discovery at Bathurst, Sydney, is only the first of a series of discoveries, which bid fair to equal those made in California. Already gold has been found to extend through the whole length of the Macquaire river, from Bathurst to Wellington, as well as in many other parts of the island; and the geological structure of the country gives indications that districts yet unexplored, will reward industry and enterprise to an extent not before anticipated.

The dream of golden empire is about being realized, by two of the most powerful nations in the world. Great Britain and the United States of America, of one origin, language, manners and customs, seem to be of similar destiny. Onward, ever onward, appears to be the inevitable result of all their actings. The astonished world had scarcely rallied from the excitement produced by the discoveries of gold in Calfornia, a State far distant from the others and the Federal Government, than they are again startled and excited by a similar discovery, in an island of a kindred power, far distant from their seat of empire. The scenes of California are reproduced in Australia, provisions, merchandize, and labor have risen in price, with almost incredible rapidity.—Professions, trades, and all kinds of labor, physical and intellectual, have been deserted to a great extent, for the chances of the mines. Success similar to that of our miners is attendant on their exertions—some are fortunate and rapidly acquiring wealth—others are only remunerated for their labor. The same idea of insecurity which prevails here, rests upon those who go to the mines there. Parties after parties are seen wending their way to Bathurst, all in the possession of fire-arms. Gold has to be transmitted under strong escort, and we fear from the nature of the population, many as have been the robberies and murders which have been committed here, and much as has been the suffering endured, more than the same amount of crime and misery will be attendant on the discovereis of gold in Australia.

What effect will be produced by those discoveries upon the population and interests of both nations and through them upon the world, remains to be seen, and will depend greatly upon the policy adopted by both Governments; but if we may judge of the future by the past, they will give a new and powerful impetus to the onward progress of both, turn the stream of human life to the islands and shores of the Pacific, and materially advance the civilization and happiness of the world.

Hitherto, gold, the great source of power, has chiefly remained in the hands of despots, and has been used for the destruction of the dearest liberberties and highest interests of humanity, or has rested inactive for good or evil in the territories of weak and inefficient Governments. The fall of the civil and religious despotism of Spain was arrested for many years by the gold and silver of Mexico. The mines of Russia, worked by the Government of that country, and producing at least twenty millions of dollars annually, have very materially aided in extending the power of the Empire over more than one-seventh of the habitable globe, in riveting the chains of religious, civil and political slavery on upwards of sixty millions of human beings—in crushing the infant liberties of other States, and in repressing, checking or frowning upon the development and advancement of the human race, wherever the influence of that power could extend. Half of Europe, the third of Asia, and a small portion of America, still lie slumbering in ignorance and vassalage, clasped in the arms of this vast colossal power, which has been fed, nurtured and strengthened to a great extent by the mineral wealth of its territory. If such is the power for evil gold possesses, when in the hands of those opposed to the welfare of mankind, what an amount of power for good must it possess, when it becomes the property of free and enlightened nations, before whose march bondage and barbarism disappear, and whose colors have always floated proudly, though sometimes solitary, in the van of the world's freedom!

It is true that Spain and Portugal, the nations, who in the beginning of the sixteenth century, came suddenly into the possession of the wealth of a great part of North and South America, have declined. Their rich provinces have passed from them. Their religion, their language, their superstition, their bigotry, their barbarism, is all that remains of their former supremacy in the vast territories of the New World. Their power, their influence, is gone; and they themselves sunk in the scale of nations, till they have been alternately governed and swayed by French and English influence. But no such result need be feared from the possession of gold by the Anglo Saxon race, whose energies and resources are now embodied and directed by themselves. It is this that constitutes the grand difference between their actions and those of former nations. This is the grand secret of their past success, and it is this that warrants the hope that the additions of wealth they have lately received will only accelerate their career of glory and usefulness.

Spain, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, was the first power in the world. Her conquering armies stood supreme in the old world, and wrung untold wealth from the natives of the new. But she refused to throw aside the time-worn system of misrule and intolerance,—employed her wealth and influence for the aggrandizement of individuals, the oppression of the masses, the stereotyping the mind of a system of dogmas, and for the checking, both at home and abroad, the progressive character of mans's nature; and she fell, and justly, too! About the same time a nation, occupying a mere speck on the map of the world, casts aside the garments of former ages, refuses to be led in baby strings, and boldly proclaims the right of the masses to think and act for themselves. The elements of freedom and despotism struggle within her for the mastery. The contest is long protracted, the plains are bedewed with the blood of her noblest sons, but liberty ultimately triumphs, alike in the Senate and the battle field,—and she emerges with new life and vigor prepared to resist all opposition. The supremacy of Spain, Holland and France successively falls before her, and her flag floats lone in victory amidst the general crash of ancient kingdoms. While thus engaged, she builds up her Indian Empire,—extends her arms to the Islands of the Pacific,—colonizes great portions of America,—secures immense possessions in every quarter of the world,—sends her teeming population to every part of the habitable globe,—carries religion and civilization to every clime, and creates a commerce for herself unrivalled in the history of nations. Such is the path of glory and usefulness Great Britain has trod during the last two and a half centures.

The career of its kindred power, the United States, has been equally glorious. The same energy and indomitable love of freedom has been leading them to greatness with a rapidity unknown before to the world. Three quarters of a century ago, the fearless sons of a fearless race threw aside the leading strings of infancy, and boldly claimed the rights of national manhood. They were refused, and they dared a power that triumphantly stood the shock of Europe's arms,—resisted, were successful, and that power whose "pride a world could not bow," bowed to the star-bespangled banner, and acknowledged its independence. Since then they have extended their territory from the Mississipi to the shores of the Pacific. The possessions of France and Spain, and a large part of the Mexican confederation, have been already absorbed by them. Their population has increased sevenfold, and their influence, language and laws, seems destined soon to become paramount throughout the whole of America, and to engraft upon the present confused and divided petty Republics a nobler state of civilization than that received from the Spaniards, and a higher state of liberty and security than that at present enjoyed.

We have thus seen, that the adoption and defence by the Anglo-Saxon race of the civil and religious freedom of mankind, has been the great difference between them and the other nations who have conquered, fleeced and colonized parts of the world. That the energy engendered by such has enabled them to progress with a rapidity that has outrivalled all their competitors, notwithstanding their former superiority in wealth and power; and so long as those principles are adhered to no doubt can remain that every additional source of wealth will only swell the tide of their glory and greatness, and hasten the doom of ignorance, bondage and barbarity, throughout the world.—*California Courier, September* 5.

Revolution in Nicaragua.—The last trip of the Pacific brings us the intelligence of a revolution in Nicaragua. This popular outbreak is not likely to last long. Revolutions in Central America are of Monthly occurrence. In fact they are natural to the people. There is one happy consideration, however, which attends these disturbances; they never amount to much. After one General has issued a pronunciamento, and kicked up a row generally among Indians and half breeds, another one stands ready to follow suit. It makes but little difference whether the existing Government at the time be good bad or indifferent, every General considers that he has not made himself until he has issued a warlike and patriotic proclamation for a fight. It is to be hoped that our Government will not suffer these ridiculous military disturbances to interfere with our free and uninterrupted communication between the two oceans.—We give below a translation of the following last revolutionary proclamation. We understand that the forces of both parties are full of war and fury. About two hundred Anglo Saxons could run every man out of the country, and then never get a fight on hand.

The Undersigned General to the Nicaraguans.—"Retiring to private life, and being disposed to leave the State, I see with pain the abyss wherein your bad governors are precipitating you. But none come forward to aid in evading the catastrophe which has been announced everywhere, and seen by everybody. The hand of Providence which is held over this privileged country, raised only when the reins of Government were being battled for in the middle of the Plaza, have caused this same society to establish a provisional Government which will treat the people with impunity—thus at the same time making it appear that the State will be regenerated, as it was stated in Constituent Assembly—and in this manner the fundamental establishment of Nicaragua will be consummated. You know, Nicaraguans, that I have not omitted to make sacrifices for your welfare. I have tried to displace one of the Ministers of the Provisional Government, and take on myself the responsibility of the mandate of the commander-in-chief of the army. I have exerted myself in every way to save my beloved country. And could I with complacency behold so great a social exigency? Could I neglect to co-operate with the necessary political regeneracy of Nicaragua? No! I will resign first. I have not omitted anything to this moment, that a laudable plan might be adopted at the end without obstacle. But those who have in every way violated the Constitution—those who have speculated with the authorities, without even giving one thought to public interest—those who have confounded everything—have raised a standard of war with the vestiges of potent authority which was left them, and have created in Granada a party finally who are famous for their anti-patriotic views, and now in their mad fury have thrown down the glove. Is it the field of battle where these questions should be resolved upon? If so, let us all to arms, and let us march to prove that the regeneracy of the State will be effected ultimately in spite of them—that State, for whose dignity I am ready willingly to die among you. Your fellow citizen and friend,

Jose Trinidad Munoz.

Leon, August 10, 1851.

—*California Courier.*

The great topic of the day is, "Shall the Crystal Palace stand?" This comes even before royalty. Mr. Paxton has published a pamphlet advocating the maintenance of the Crystal Palace in its present site, and the conversion of the interior into a winter garden, which, according to his description, would form one of the greatest objects of interest and curiosity, and one of the most agreeable and instructive retreats in the metropolis. He would have plants of all climates, fountains of agreeable waters, statues, and a complete assemblage of the mineralogical specimens of the kingdom; it would supply a new pleasure, a new and delightful climate, a school of nature and a school of art, and the expense he calculates at 12,000*l.* a year. Mr. Cole, under the signature of "Denarius," comes to Mr. Paxton's rescue in another pamphlet, which assigns the requisite subscriptions and charges to which those who are to enjoy this delicious retreat would have to pay, and he proves them very trifling indeed; but of course all this supposes a gift of the ground, and the purchase of the building. In some of the parishes opposition is shown even to the display of petitions in its favour, but generally the opinion is in favour of the winter garden, ably advocated and described in the verses which we have chosen for our motto.—*Home News.*

Sculptured Stones in the North.—Some time ago Mr. Chalmers, of Aldbar, obtained drawings of all the sculptured stone obelisks in Angus, and got them lithographed for the members of the Bannatyne Club. The work has excited attention. In Aberdeenshire there is a considerable number of these obelisks, which are much less elaborate than those in Angus. It is singular that no monument of this class has been found south of the Forth. The Spalding Club proposes to obtain drawings of all the stones in the north, of Scotland. Circulars have been sent to the clergy of about 240 parishes in the north, asking for information as to the locality of any sculptured stones in their districts, but as yet answers have been obtained from only about 150. It is probable that where no return has been made there is no stone of the description alluded to.—*Elgin Courant.*

The Royal Children to be Taught Gaelic!—A correspondent, says the *Inverness Courier*, who dates from the Temple, states that her Majesty and Prince Albert have commissioned a gentleman from the north to engage the services of a Gaelic teacher for the Royal family. "There is every chance," he says, "of an intimate friend of mine getting the enviable appointment." This is certainly a compliment to the ancient language of the Gael.—*Ibid.*

THE MOTHER'S PRAYER.

O how my heart would bound with joy,
My absent ones to see.
Yet Mighty Father hear my prayer,
I leave it all to thee.

Be only thou their friend and guide,
Whate'er their trials may be;
In every storm my dear ones hide—
I leave it all to thee.

Far from these tearful eyes removed,
Thou all their ways canst see
Let each but share thy tender love—
I leave the rest to thee.

Whate'er the scene, where'er the spot,
My wanderers now may be—
Give thou with each appointed lot,
A fervent zeal for thee.

The lowly mind, the humble heart,
With all thy gifts be given;
So may they choose the better part,
That seals them heirs of heaven.

To those who all my wants supply,
Through good received from thee;—
Whilst guarding with thy watchful eye,
Pay back the debt for me.

Each loved one bless, each dear one watch,
Count up my scattered band;
And may we all when flesh shall drop,
Be found at thy right hand.

Before thee thus I'll plead my case,
While mercies still declare,
Thou'lt hear from Heaven thy dwelling place,
The mother's humble prayer.

M.

STEAMERS.—Five steamers left Pacific wharf yesterday afternoon, for Sacramento City, all of which were well freighted with passengers and merchandize. A large fleet of them also left Long wharf for Sacramento and Stockton. Our inland commerce and navigation is fast assuming a degree of importance unequalled by any other in the States.—*California Courier, September 5.*

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *John Dugdale*, from London:—

White Shirtings,	26,572	pieces.
Grey Shirtings,	29,363	,,
White Twills,	680	,,
Long Ells,	500	,,
Fancy Cottons,	200	,,
Buttons,	200	gross.

Per *Jeremiah Garnett*, from Liverpool:—

Grey Shirtings,	44,800	pieces.
White Shirtings,	4,500	,,
Velvets,	420	,,
Chintz,	300	,,
Colored Cotton,	3,100	,,
Fancy Cottons,	500	,,
Printed Cottons,	100	,,
Spanish Stripes,	96	,,

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG.

Nov. 3,	Stately,	*for* London.
4,	Audax,	,, Hongkong.
5,	Vancouver, (Am.)	,, New York.
6,	John Bunyan,	,, London.
6,	Cassiterides,	,, New York.
7,	Ariœnis,	,, Bombay.
7,	Catherine,	,, Australia.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Chebucto.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, and John Bright.
Bombay.—Sidney.
Singapore.—Edward Boustead, Peilades, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Magnolia, and Nymph.

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1851.

Long Pongees,	56,500	pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	25,600	,,
Sarsnets,	6,000	,,
Sorts,	4,500	,,
Total Pieces,	92,600	

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on British Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels: paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1850.

	Duties.	Tonnage Dues.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-9
1844,	138,595-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
Total,	3,274,044-9-1-2	46,714-6-0-0	3,320,759-5-1-2

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captains.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Nov. 1	Spec	B. schr	105	Leitch	Ningpo	Oct. 28	Ballast	W. Davidson.
,, 1	Shooting Star	A. ship	903	Baker	San Francisco	Sep. 16	Ballast	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 1	Island Queen	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Hongkong	Oct. 16	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 2	Susan	B. bark	212	Knight	Sydney	Sep. 1	Ballast	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.
,, 4	John Dugdale	B. ship	409	Rome	London	June 17	General	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
,, 4	Ariœnis	B. schr	176	Church	Hongkong	Oct. 15	Opium	Lindsay & Co.
,, 5	Norma	H bark	300	Smith	Hongkong	Oct. 9	Sundries	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 5	Raduga	A. ship	586	Cook	San Francisco	Oct. 12	Ballast	J. M. Smith & Co.
,, 6	Antelope	A. bark	370	Potter	Hongkong	Oct. 24	Opium	Russell & Co.
,, 6	Cygnet	A. ship	498	Holmes	Manila	Sep. 25	Sundries	Russell & Co.
,, 6	Iona	B. schr	145	Dowman	Hongkong	Oct. 26	Opium	Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Nov. 2	Stately	B. bark	565	Ginder	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 3	Audax	B. schr	151	Macintyre	Hongkong	Ballast	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 4	Vancouver	A. ship	518	Fuller	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 5	John Bunyan	B. ship	466	Thomson	London	Tea, &c.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
,, 6	Cassiterides	B. bark	414	Lakey	New York	Tea, &c.	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
,, 6	Ariœnis	B. schr	176	Church	Bombay	Sundries	Lindsay & Co.
,, 6	Catherine	B. schr	182	Wilson	Australia	Tea, &c.	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.
,, 7	Sunda	B. bark	381	Prichard	Cork	Tea, &c.	Reiss & Co.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Masdeu	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	*Laid up*	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Abergeldie	586	Oct. 15	B. ship	600	Wilson	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	London	Early
Acadia	579	Sept. 21	B. ship	519	Dunn	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	London	Early
Alverton	562	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.	F. or Charter	
Annette Gilbert	564	Aug. 10	B. brig	283	Chapman	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	Holland	Early
Antelope	182	Nov. 6	A. bark	370	Potter	Russell & Co.	Hongkong	—th inst.
Cygnet	183	Nov. 6	A. ship	498	Holmes	Russell & Co.		
Druid	590	Oct. 13	B. brig	343	McKirdy	Lindsay & Co.	F. or Charter	
Eleanora	576	Sept. 16	B. bark	320	Hunter	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Amoy & Sing.	Soon
Eucles	584	Sept. 18	B. ship	327	Sutherland	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	London	Early
Heroine	4	Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Iona		Nov. 6	B. schr	145	Dowman	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hongkong	—th inst.
Island Queen	598	Nov. 1	B. schr	195	Macfarlane	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	9th inst.
Jeremiah Garnett	597	Nov. 1	B. ship	447	Daley	Hargreaves & Co.		
John Dugdale	599	Nov. 4	B. ship	409	Rome	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Kitty	585	Oct. 5	B. brig	199	Godshall	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy	Early
Lebanon	180	Nov. 1	A. ship	895	Drew	J. M. Smith & Co.	London	Early
Marmion	592	Oct. 20	B. bark	218	Steele	Shaw, Bland & Co.	N. S. Wales	Early
Nestorian	171	Sept. 17	A. ship	693	Blish	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Norma		Nov. 5	H abrk	300	Smith	J. M. Smith & Co.	Hongkong	15th inst.
Oneida	177	Oct. 19	B. ship	510	Creesy	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Raduga	181	Nov. 5	A. ship	586	Cook	J. M. Smith & Co.		
Remittance	178	Oct. 19	A. ship	574	Mooers	Hargreaves & Co.	London	Early
San Benito	5	July 25	S. brig	125	Domingues	Russell & Co.	Manila	Early
Serafina	1	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdis	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Manila	Early
Shooting Star	179	Nov. 1	A. ship	903		Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Siam	3	Aug. 11	Sia. bq.	204	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	Amoy	Early
Spec	596	Nov. 1	B. schr	105	Leitch	W. Davidson.	Fuhchow	Soon
Susan	595	Nov. 2	B. bark	212	Knight	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		
Tory	583	Sept. 29	B. bark	511	Duncan	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed & Colored Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*
Chebucto,	London	408	July 17	1,750,579	119,900	480	3,385
John Bright,	Liverpool		Augt. 13	3,480,076	192,010	176	..
Cathaya,	Liverpool		,, 17	2,701,243	318,240	1,327	1,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

SEASON	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales*
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,085,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,343	878,671	438,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,685,434	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

SEASONS	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,028	466,230	283,311	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	2,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, FROM 1ST JULY, 1850, TO 30TH JUNE, 1851.

DESTINATION	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the CONTINENT OF EUROPE, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

SEASON		*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,		33,877,370	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,		39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50,	Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
	Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Total Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk Bales*	*Nankeens Boxes*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool Bales*
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	145
	Aug. ,, —In 9 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,764,832	3,640	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. ,, —In 8 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,612,389	1,196	..	7½ pcls.	..
	Oct. ,, —In 11 ,,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,880,027	2,850	..	..	95
Nov. 2	Stately,	565	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 5	John Bunyan,	466	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	390,000	..	..	..	..
,, 7	Sunda,	381	Cork	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Black Total Pounds*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Yng. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Green Total Pounds*	GRAND TOTAL Pounds
Sept. 30	Nerbudda,	428	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792
Oct. 9	Quito,	502	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	469,127
,, 9	Mary and Anne,	212	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181,500
,, 14	Equator,	235	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
,, 14	Regia,	186	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 28	Anne & Jane,	301	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	191,000
Nov. 6	Catherine,	182	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	136,550

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT, FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gun-powder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	GRAND TOTAL	*Silk Bales*
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,070	..

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